# Tracking Environmental Health Information in Missouri

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## Missouri's Reporting Rule

#### 19 CSR 20-20.020 Reporting Communicable, Environmental and **Occupational Diseases.**

19 CSR 20-20.020 Reporting Communicable, Environmental and

PURPOSE: This rule designates the diseases, disabilities, conditions and findings that must be reported to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services. It also establishes when they

- (1) Category I diseases or findings shall be reported to the local health authority or to the Department of Health and Senior Services within twenty-four (24) hours of first knowledge or suspainty telephone, facsimile or other rapid communication. Category I diseases or findings
- (A) Diseases, findings or agents that occur naturally or from accidental
- Animal (mammal) bite wound, humans
- Haemophilus infinvasive disease
- Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome
- Hepatitis A
- Hyperthermia
- Influenza, suspected nosocomial outbreaks and public or private
- Lead (blood) level greater than or equal to forty-five micrograms per
- (≥45 μg/dl) in any person equal to or less than seventy-two <a>(≥72)</a>

- Outbreaks or epidemics of any illness, disease or condition that may be

- Rabies, animal or human
- Rubella, including congenital syndrome
- Staphylococcus, vancamycin resistant
- Streptococcus pneimasiweimechildren less than five (5) years Syphilis, including congenital syphilis

- (B) Diseases, findings or agents that occur naturally or that might result from a terrorist attack involving biological, radiological, or chemical
- Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in patients under fifty (50)
- (without a contributing medical history)

- Encephalitis/meningitis, Venezuelan equine
- Hemorrhagic fever (e.g., dengue, yellow fever)

- Staphylococcal enterotoxin B

- (C) Diseases, findings or adverse reactions that occur as a result of noculation to prevent smallpox, including but not limited to the
- Accidental implantation (inadvertent autoinoculation)
- Bacterial infection of site of inoculation
- Contact vaccinia (i.e., vaccinia virus infection in a contact of a

- Generalized vaccinia
- Progressive vaccinia (vaccinia necrosum, vaccinia gangrenosa
- (2) Category II diseases or findings shall be reported to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services within three (3) days of first knowledge or uspiciCategory II diseases or findings are-
- Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- California serogroup viral encephalitis/meningitis
- Campylobacter infections
- Carbon monoxide poisoning

- Chemical poisoning, acute, as defined in the most current ATSDR
- Priority List of Hazardous Substances; if terrorism is suspected, refer
- Chlamydia trachiniectionss
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- Cryptosporidiosis

- Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic, [or] monocytic, or other/unspecified
- Encephalitis, arthropod-borne [except VEE, see section (1)(B)]]
- Delete this condition
- Escherichi shiggotoxin positive, serogroup non-O157:H7
- Giardiasis
- Hansen disease (leprosy)
- Heavy metal poisoning including, but not limited to, cadmium and
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), post-diarrheal
- Hepatitis B surface antigen (prenatal HBsAg) in pregnant women
- Hepatitis C
- Hepatitis non-A, non-B, non-C Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-exposed newborn infant (i.e.,
- infant whose mother is infected with HIV)
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, as indicated by HIV antibody testing (reactive screening test followed by a positive
- HIV antigen testing (reactive screening test followed by a positive
- test), detection of HIV nucleic acid (RNA or DNA), HIV viral culture, or
- testing that indicates HIV infection

- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test results (including both negative results) for children less than two (2) years of age whose

- (includidatementable results)
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) viral load measurement

- Lead (blood) level less than forty-five micrograms per deciliter (<45
- person equal to or less than seventy-two (≤72) months of age and
- level in persons older than seventy-two (>72) months of age
- Listeria monocytogenes
- Lyme disease

- Mycobacterial disease other than tuberculosis (MOTT)
- Occupational lung diseases including silicosis, asbestosis, byssinosis,
- toxic organic dust syndrome
- Powassan viral encephalitis/meningitis
- Respiratory diseases triggered by environmental contaminants
- including environmentally or occupationally induced asthma and bronchitis
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- Saint Louis viral encephalitis/meningitis
- Streptococcus pnedrugnesistant invasive disease
- Toxic shock syndrome, staphylococcal or streptococcal
- Tuberculosis infection

- West Nile viral encephalitis/meningitis
- Western equine viral encephalitis/meningitis Yersinia enterocolitica
- (3) The occurrence of an outbreak or epidemic of any illness, disease or condition which may be of public health concern, including any illness in a food handler that is potentially transmissible through food. This also includes public health threats that could result from terrorist activities such as clusters of unusual diseases or manifestations of illness and clusters of unexplained deaths. Such incidents shall be reported to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services by telephone simile, or other rapid communication within twenty-four (24) hours of first knowledge or suspicion.
- (4) A physician, physician's assistant, nurse, hospital, clinic, or other private or public institution providing diagnostic testing, screening or care (3) of this rule, or who is suspected of having any of these diseases, conditions or findings shall make a case report to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services, or cause a case report to be made by their designee, within the specified time.

- (A) A physician, physician's assistant, or nurse providing care in an institution to any patient with any disease, condition or finding listed in sections (1)-(3) of this rule may authorize, in writing, the administrator or designee of the institution to submit case reports on patients attended by infected with HIV [Human immunodeficiency virus (HIVthe physician's assistant, or nurse at the institution. But under no other circumstances shall the physician, physician's assistant, or nurse be relieved of this reporting responsibil
  - (B) Duplicate reporting of the same case by health care providers in the same institution is not required.
  - (5) A case report as required in section (4) of this rule shall include the patient's name, home address with zip code, date of birth, age, sex, race, home phone number, name of the disease, condition or finding diagnosed or suspected, the date of onset of the illness, name and address of the treating facility (if any) and the attending physician, any appropriate laboratory results, name and address of the reporter, treatment information for sexually transmitted diseases, and the date of report.
  - (A) A report of an outbreak or epidemic as required in section (3) of this rule shall include the diagnosis or principal symptoms, the approximate number of cases, the loc al health authority jurisdiction within which the cases occurred, the identity of any cases known to the reporter, and the name and address of the reporter.
  - (6) Any person in charge of a public or private school, summer camp or child or adult care facility shall report to the local health authority or the Department of Health and Senior Services the presence or suspected presence of any diseases or findings listed in sections (1)-(3) of this rule according to the specified time frames.
  - (7) All local health authorities shall forward to the Department of Health and Senior Services reports of all diseases or findings listed in sections (1)-(3) of this rule. All reports shall be forwarded within twenty-four (24) hours after being received, according to procedures established by the Department of Health and Senior Services director. Reports will be forwarded as expeditiously as possible if a terrorist event is suspected or confirmed. The local health authority shall retain from the original report any information necessary to carry out the required duties in 19 CSR 20-
  - (8) Information from patient medical records received by local public health agencies or the Department of Health and Senior Services in compliance with this rule is to be considered confidential records and not

## Missouri's Environmental Tracking Network

#### **MOHSAIC:**

- Environmental & health condition reports(MOHSIS)
- •Health management data
- Assessments
- Laboratory and hospital data
- •Birth death information

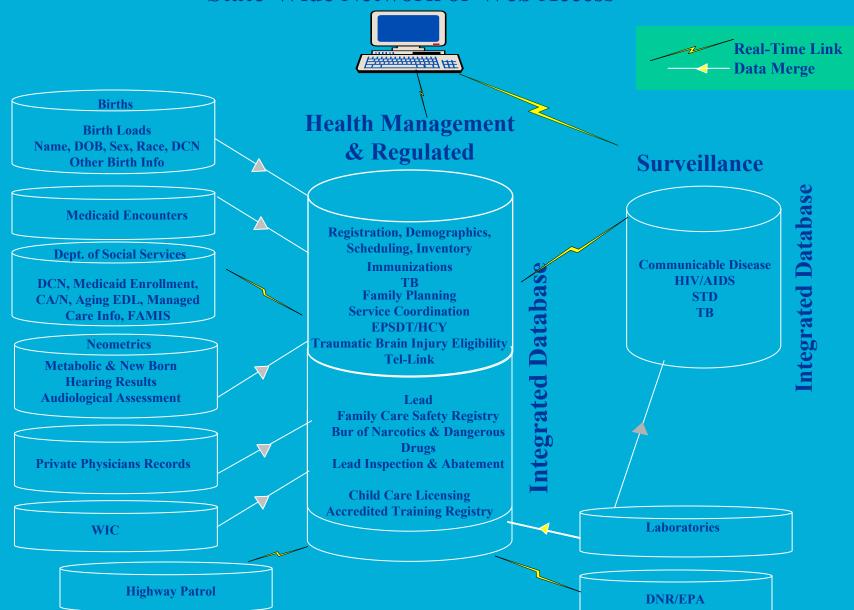
#### GIS:

- •Spatial display of environmental risk contributors
- •Spatial distribution of health conditions
- Jurisdictions (legislative districts, city/county/state boundaries, etc.)

#### **Other Agency Data:**

- •Internal health data not in MOHSAIC
- •External environmental data (Natural Resources, Conservation, EPA, etc)

## MOHSAIC State-Wide Network or Web Access



#### **MOHSIS**

- Missouri Health Surveillance Information System
- Implemented in 1999 as part of DHSS' integrated MOHSAIC system
- Data model for this surveillance system shared with CDC and later formed the foundation for the NEDSS base system data model

## MOHSIS Description

- Allows means to enter, store and retrieve epidemiological information of interest to public health in a centralized database through the department's secure wide area network (WAN)
- Will replace current multiple systems used for surveillance
- Export of case specific data to CDC and other entities in a format consistent with national standards and/or local requirements

## Description (cont.)

- MOHSIS has enhanced our ability to do statewide reporting of communicable diseases.
- All variables entered into MOHSIS are available in the Data Warehouse for analysis.

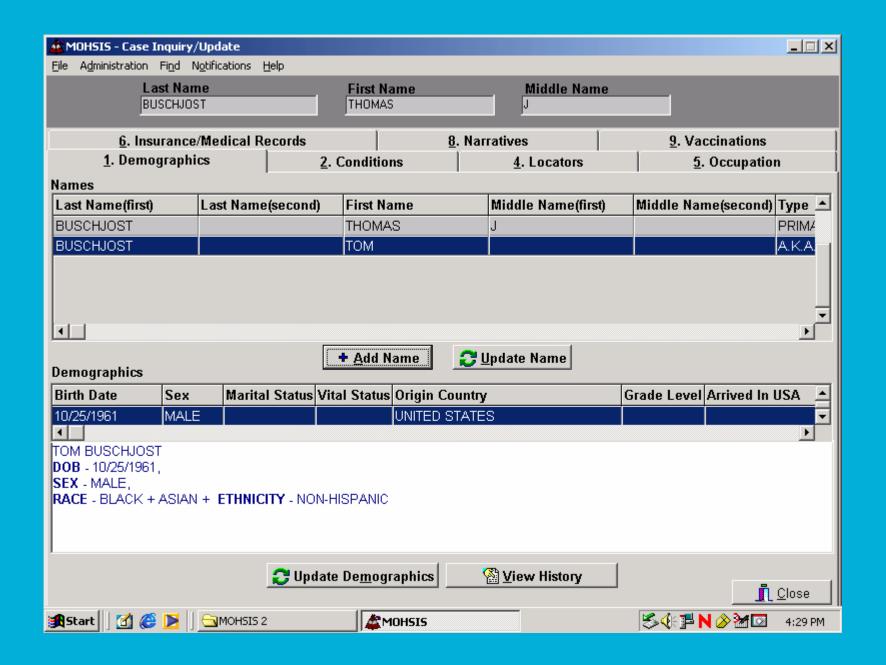
## Current MOHSIS System

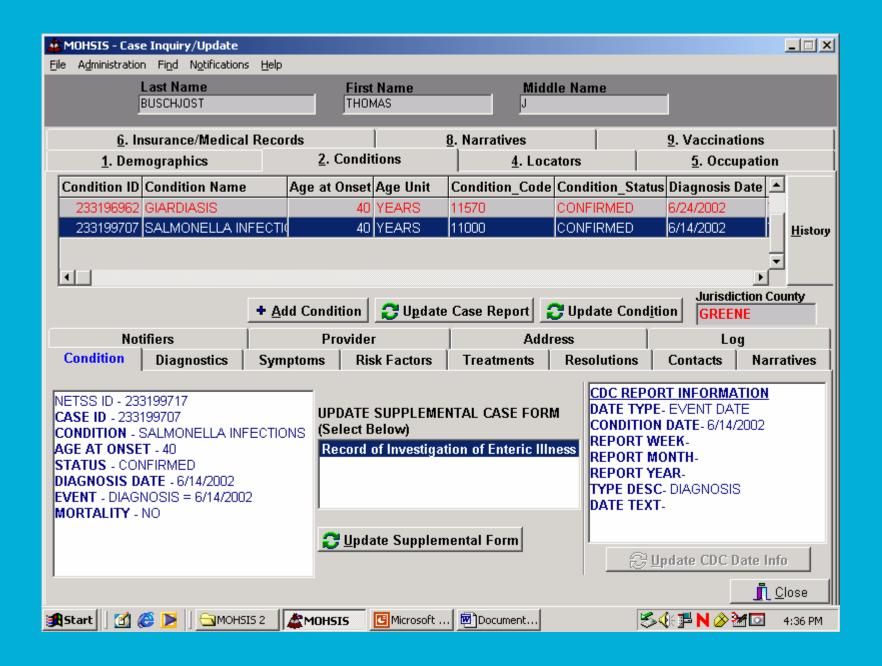
- Transactional component
  - Multiple names for single party
  - Multiple addresses for party
  - Multiple conditions for party
  - Multiple diagnostic tests, treatment and symptoms for condition
  - Association of contacts to condition
  - Notification Search for newly reported conditions
  - Download ability for DBF file from transactional side

#### Current MOHSIS System (continued)

#### Data Warehouse

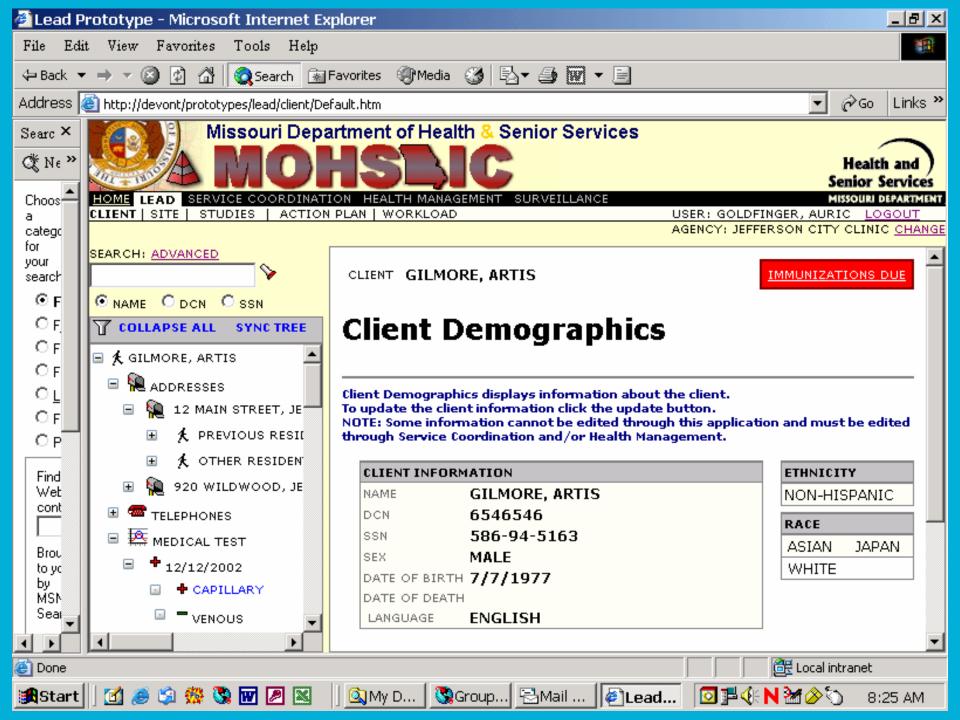
- Standard Web Based Reports available for local health agencies.
- Ad hoc reports using MyEureka Reportwriter, or by using MSQuery; retrieval of relational files that can be dropped into other analytical tools such as GIS, SAS, or EpiInfo.

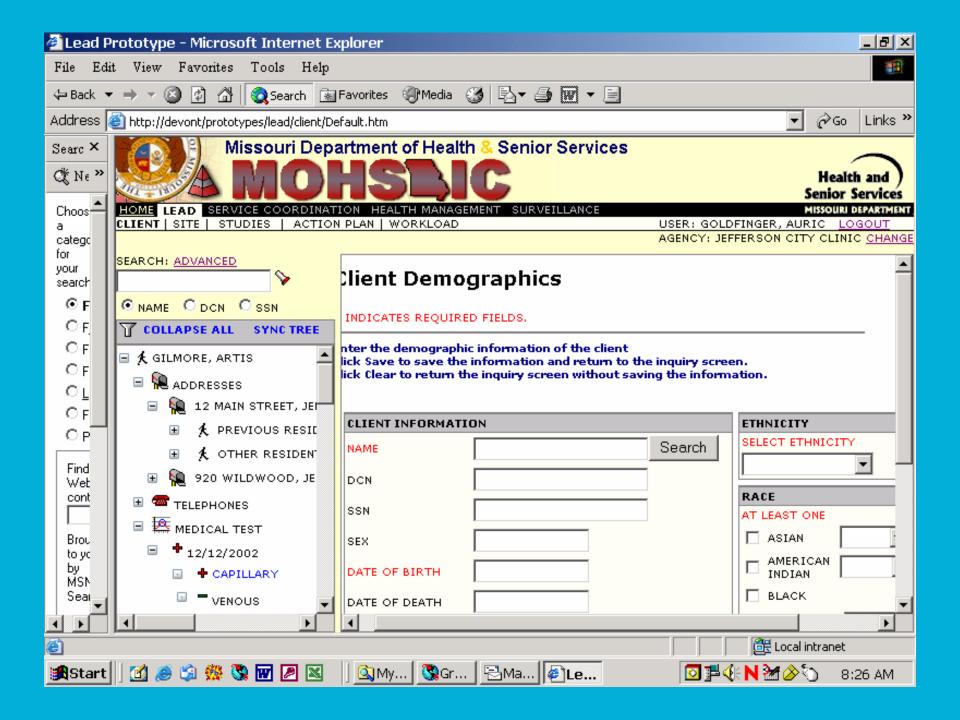


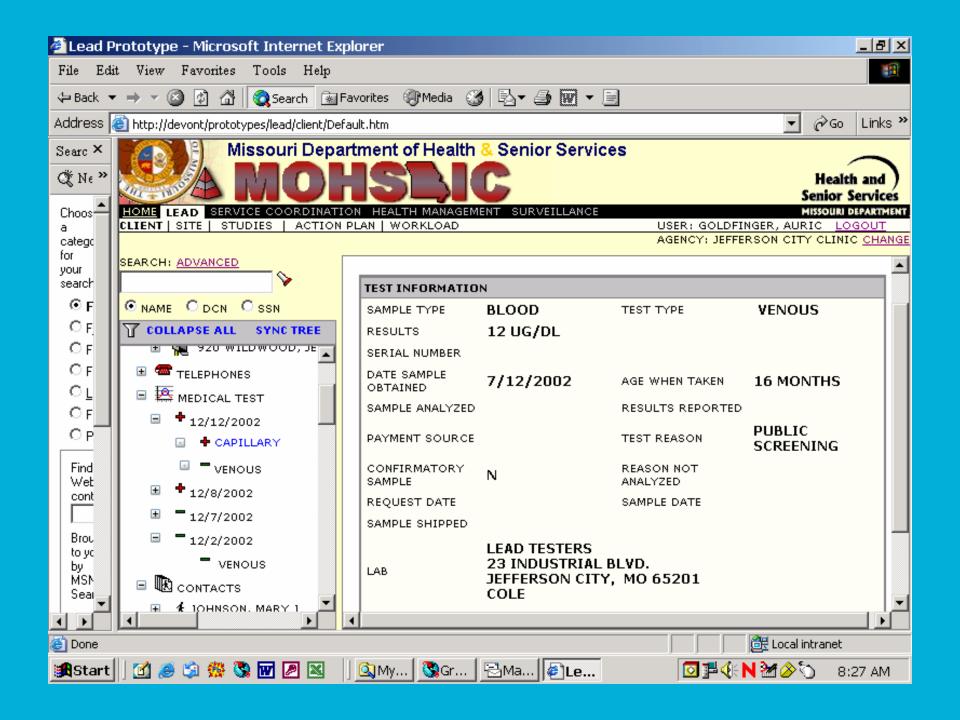


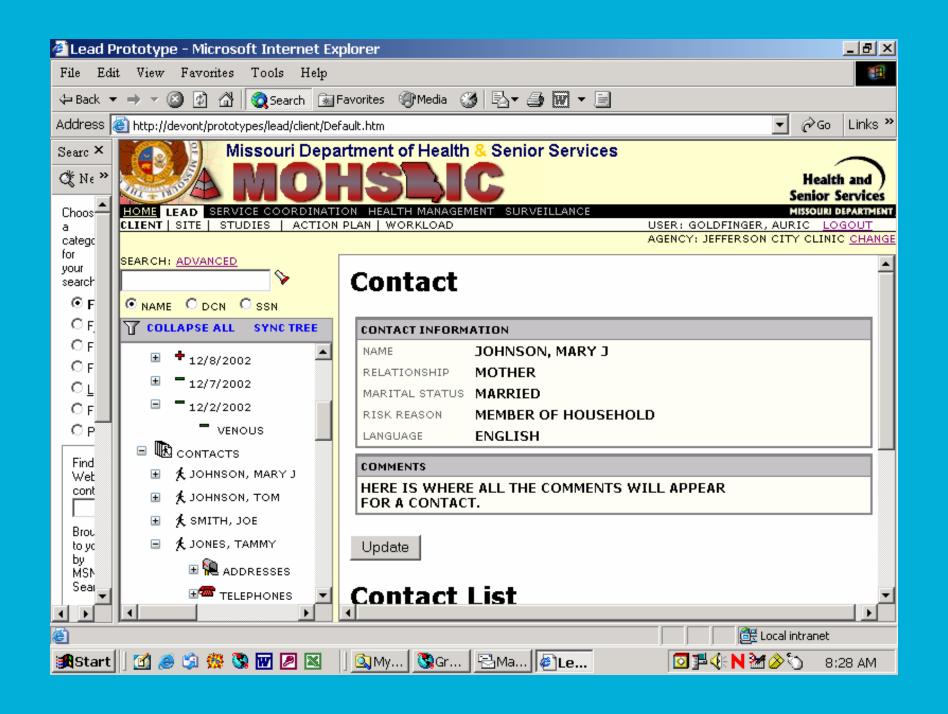
## Health Management - Lead

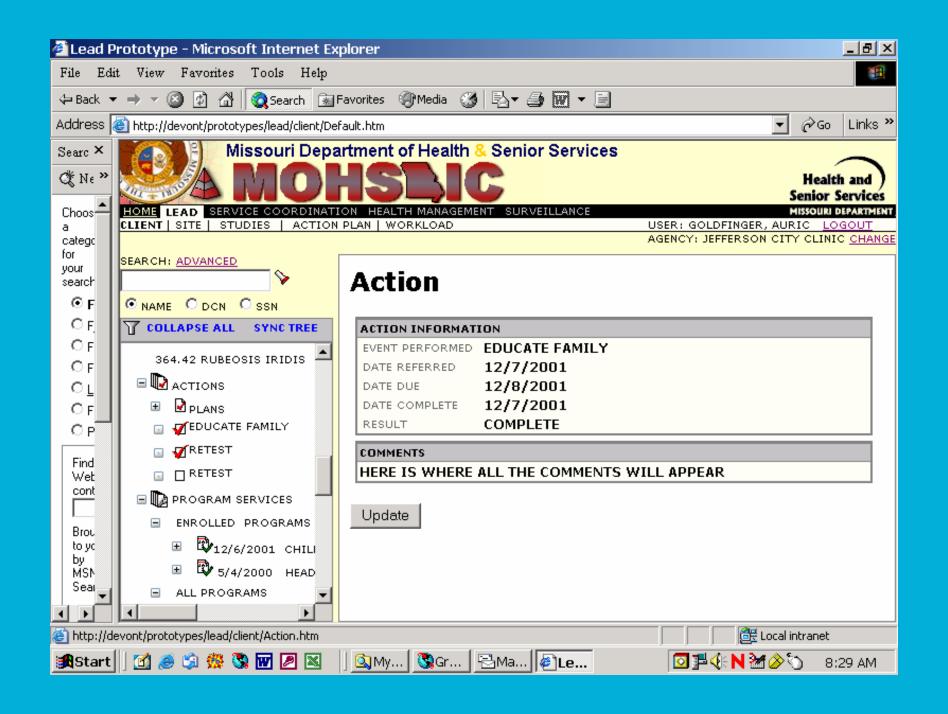
- •Client demographic data collected
- •Multiple blood lead tests captured for client to show history of blood lead levels
- •Multiple locators (addresses) for client can be captured to track exposure(s)
- •Case management activities











# GIS – Geographic Information Systems

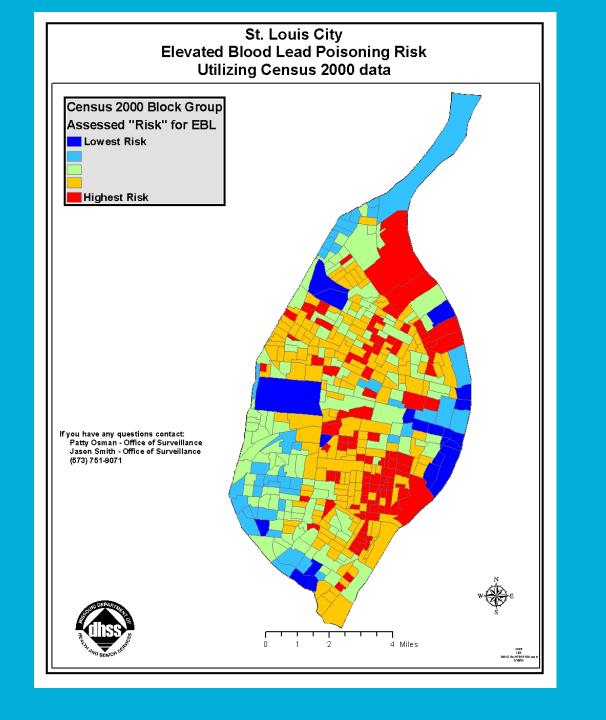
#### A Definition:

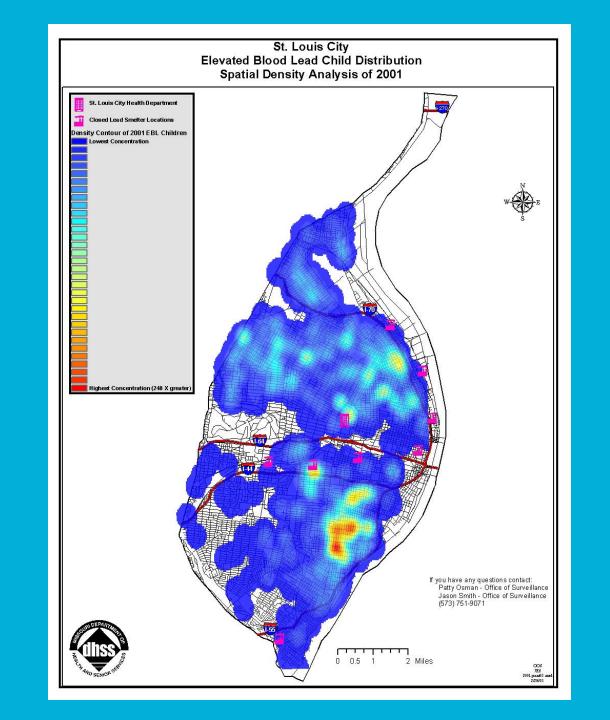
A collection of computer hardware, software, and geographic data for capturing, storing, updating, manipulating, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information.

(From The ESRI Press Dictionary of GIS Terminology)

### Samples of Current GIS Usage

- Elevated blood lead in relation to environmental contributors
- Asthma Emergency room admissions compared to daily ozone levels
- Population at risk in close proximity to top ten toxic release sources in the state

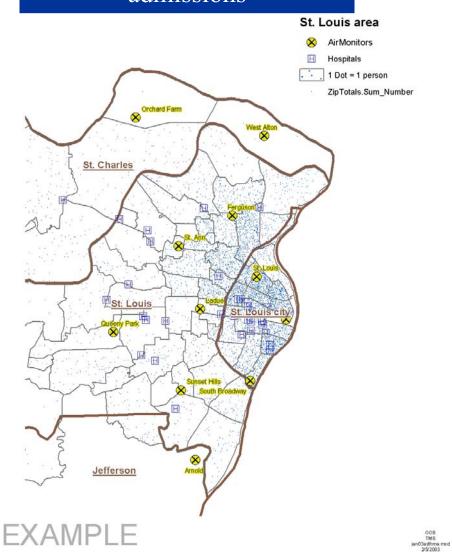


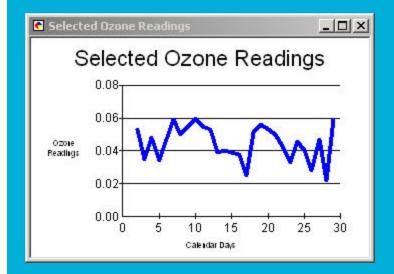


## Natural Resources and Hospital Emergency Room Data

St. Louis Asthma

## Number of Emergency room admissions

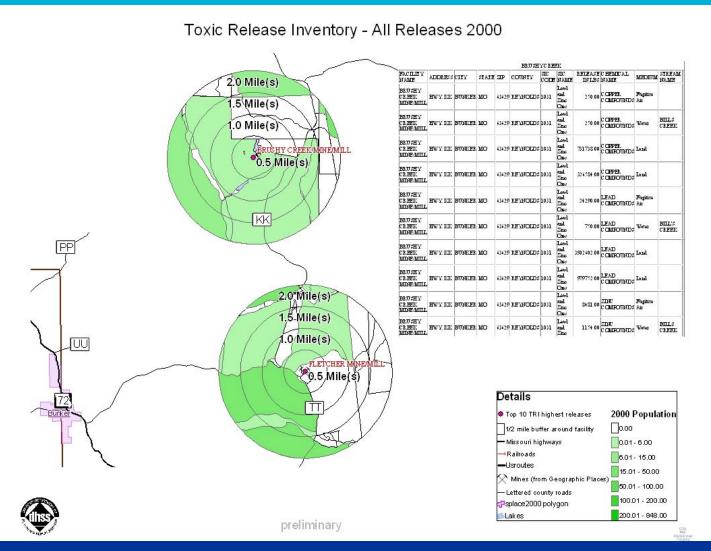




Emergency visits for asthma- related symptoms can be compared to the daily ozone levels in that area.

## **EPA**

Toxic Release Inventory

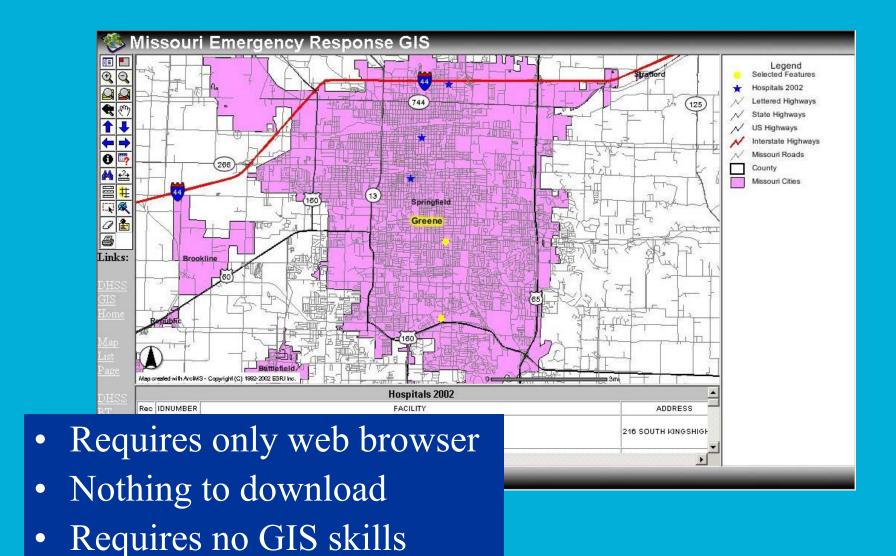


Demographic data can be compared to the EPA's toxic release inventory. GIS allows us to compare these data sets in their spatial context.

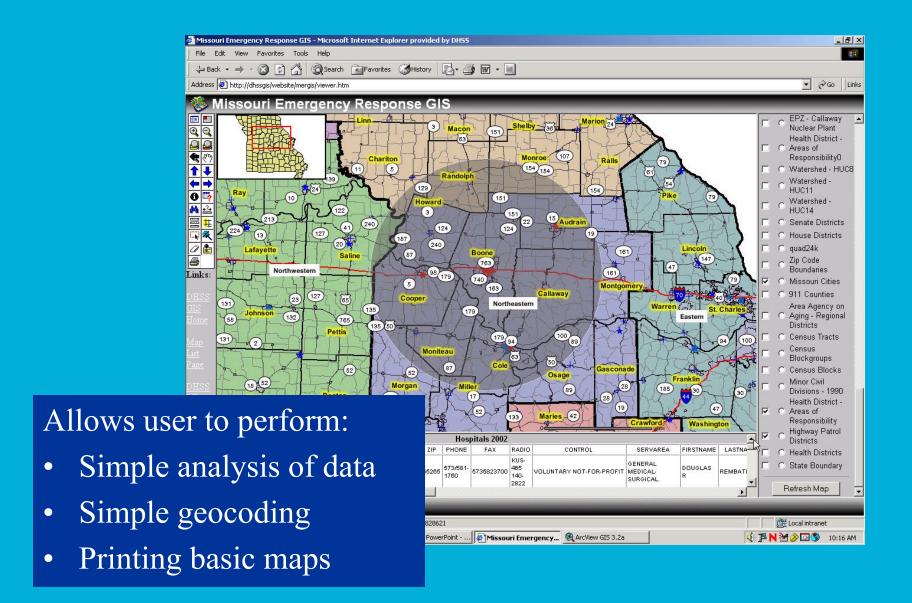
## ArcIMS

WEB-BASED INTERACTIVE MAPPING

## ArcIMS



#### ArcIMS



## In Summary ---

Establishment of working relationships with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has opened numerous doors to information and databases dealing with wide ranging components measurements of environmental information from lead to air to water.

The groundwork laid by the above relationship will allow further relationships to be established with other agencies such as EPA (in progress), Departments of Conservation and Agriculture, and other state and federal agencies as defined.